

# State Votes In Its Biggest Primary Today

## Unusual Interest Aroused by Women's Enrolment and Hot Contests

### Whitman Seems To Be Leading Lewis

### Second Place, Controllership and Attorney Generalship in Balance

Whether Whitman or Lewis, on the Republican side, and whether Smith or Osborn, on the Democratic—these are the big questions to be decided by the enrolled voters at the primaries to-day. The votes of 679,619 women, cast for the first time at a state primary, will help in the decision.

The four candidates mentioned will not monopolize the interest, for there are contests among Republicans for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor and for Controller on the state ticket, and fights in various Congressional districts throughout the state in the two major parties.

The polls will be opened between the hours of 1 and 9 o'clock in this city and from 7 in the morning to 9 at night outside New York City.

**Qualifications of Voters**

All enrolled voters will be entitled to vote. The qualifications are the same as last year. One must have been a resident of the state for at least a year, of the county for four months and of the election district in which he or she lives for at least thirty days.

The total enrolment in the state is 2,148,402, of which 679,619 are women, New York's City enrolment, by counties, as given out by Dr. Frederick L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections, follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Proh.	Total
Women	8,720	22,740	3,557	433,433
Men	23,983	24,310	9,751	58,044
Totals	32,703	47,050	13,308	690,061
MANHATTAN				
Women	22,959	58,151	4,999	1,125,109
Men	70,653	133,438	15,354	594,545
Totals	93,612	191,589	20,353	1,722,554
BROOKLYN				
Women	44,850	69,380	4,590	1,473,420
Men	50,935	127,929	15,927	678,891
Totals	95,785	188,609	20,517	2,151,911
QUEENS				
Women	8,654	19,339	1,142	435,135
Men	16,363	46,646	3,693	148,702
Totals	25,017	65,985	4,835	603,832
RICHMOND				
Women	1,656	4,492	58	260,406
Men	3,475	10,256	318	148,949
Totals	5,131	14,748	417	429,355

The Republican enrolment in the state exceeds the Democratic by 226,997.

Besides the state ticket, candidates will be nominated for forty-three seats in Congress, 150 Assemblymen, fifty-one state Senators, state committee-men and Supreme Court nominees in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 7th judicial districts.

The lines have not materially changed since the state conventions of the two big parties in Saratoga in July.

**Whitman's Apparent Advantage**

Governor Whitman is a candidate for a third term. He has the backing of a carefully built up organization in virtually every county in the state, and judged by surface indications he has an advantage over his opponent, Attorney General Lewis, who has the support of William Barnes, William L. Ward, ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman and ex-Senator Brackett. Prohibition is cutting a large figure in the campaign, the temperance people, generally speaking, supporting the Governor, who favors the ratification by the Legislature of the Federal prohibition amendment, while Mr. Lewis favors a referendum.

**Second Place Rouses Interest**

The returns on Lieutenant Governor will be eagerly watched to-night, as the contest is a three-cornered one, with Lieutenant Governor Edward Scheenbeck, ex-Senator Seth G. Heacock, of Iliac, and ex-Senator William M. Bennett, of New York, contending.

The contenders in the Republican primaries for Attorney General are Senator Charles D. Newton, of Genesee, backed by the Whitman organization, and Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, of Buffalo. Mr. Becker's name has become well known to newspaper readers on account of his vigorous investigation of German propaganda in this state, resulting as it did in the execution by the French government of the German spy, Boie Pacha. It is conceded that Mr. Becker will receive a large vote in this city and in Erie County. He is on the Lewis ticket, but in Buffalo and Syracuse the Whitman newspapers are giving him their support.

There are three contenders in the Republican primaries for the nomination for State Controller—Eugene M. Travis, who is seeking a third term;

## Notice to Newsdealers

In the interest of all concerned The Tribune has felt obliged to postpone for one week the inauguration of its independent delivery system. It will begin Monday, September 9.

This disappointment is owing to the fact that the influence of the Publishers' Association, which is supporting Hearst, was strong enough to break up our first arrangements at the last minute. Even so, we should have been able to begin yesterday with a 75 per cent delivery, and we asked the American News Company whether, in that case, it would continue to deliver the other 25 per cent for a few days, not at our price, but at the publishers' stipulated price of \$1.40 per hundred. It refused to give us a prompt answer, and as it would have been very risky to wait for an eleventh hour answer, we decided to postpone the beginning until September 9, when we expect to be able to give the best distribution in the city.

You understand that the reason you are not receiving Tribunes at our price of \$1.20 per hundred, which went into effect on August 26, is that the American News Company, a monopoly controlled by the Publishers' Association, has refused to deliver The Tribune except at the old price of \$1.40 per hundred.

In the meantime, of course, dealers who can reach The Tribune direct will be supplied at \$1.20.

# Somebody Is Always Taking the Joy Out of Life



## Taxi Drivers Assail Companies Which Ran Autos Sunday

### Impromptu Meeting on Sixth Avenue Adopts Resolutions of Protest

More than forty owners and chauffeurs of taxicabs held an impromptu indignation meeting at Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street last night to protest against the action of the taxi-cab companies which refused to observe the request of Fuel Administrator Garfield to conserve gasoline on Sunday last. The meeting was the result of an all-day discussion carried on by the men and was an enthusiastic as it was spontaneous.

The assembled automobile drivers and owners had just passed a series of resolutions denouncing the taxi-cab owners and drivers who had run their cars on Sunday, when a policeman appeared and, learning that no permit had been granted for a meeting, compelled the men to disperse. They did so, first, however, denouncing those named in the resolutions as "slackers," "yellow dogs" and "friends of Germany," and vowing vengeance if they persisted in their tactics this coming Sunday.

New York City magistrates and New Jersey justices did their part yesterday to impress on automobilists that while there was no law to be invoked to compel their observance of the government's request that they conserve gasoline on Sunday it was by no means tactful to disregard it. The few very few, in fact—drivers of cars who were arrested on Sunday for various violations of the motor vehicle laws learned that their discomfiture yesterday when arraigned in the magistrates' courts here.

All over New Jersey one of the "blue laws," enacted in 1872 and long since forgotten by all but officials, was brought forth to serve as legal excuse for the arrest of no less than thirty motorists. Each paid a fine of \$3 for failing to observe the Fuel Administrator's request.

For every violation of the laws here which was proven the magistrates managed to make the penalty just about twice that normally imposed. Magistrate Mancuso sent two men and a girl to the workhouse for five days each. A third man in the machine, who was acting as chauffeur, was held in \$500 bail.

Those who drew the five-day sentences were Miss Helen Jones, 580 West 136th Street; Lawrence Nesto, 655 East 162d Street; and Dominick Marone, 277 East 154th Street. They had been arrested on a technical charge of disorderly conduct.

The four motorists who insisted on riding on Sunday, and who eventually landed before Magistrate Mancuso, provided considerable excitement before finally being taken into custody. Policeman Jones, of the East 126th Street station, saw their car speeding toward him along Second Avenue. They refused to stop when signaled, and the policeman fired several shots at their tires.

The machine escaped for the time being, but the patrolman had the number and a short time later it was found standing before a restaurant at Second Avenue and 125th Street. The motorists pleaded guilty.

Magistrate Short, sitting in the Bridge Plaza Court, Brooklyn, in passing judgment on Joseph Mancuso, 38 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, served warning on all motorists that those brought before him for violation of the law on Sundays would be severely dealt with. He declared their disregard of Fuel Administrator Garfield's efforts to save gasoline was shamefully unpatriotic.

## What Is Going On To-day

LIGHTSIGHT NIGHT. ONE HEAL WEALESS. PRIMARY DAY. Full open from 1 to 9 P. M.

## Newsdealers of Greater City Called to Plan Hearst Fight

### Long Island Association, Sponsoring Convention, Says Men Have One Enemy and One Avowed Friend Among Newspapers—"Bulldozing" Tactics Continue

The final call for the convention of newsdealers' associations to devise ways and means of ending the Hearst reign of terror are now in the hands of the president and secretary of every organization in greater New York and vicinity. In this call emphasis is laid on the fact that the newsdealers in their fight for better conditions have but one real enemy among the publishers of New York City.

This, says the Long Island Newsdealers' Association, which issues the call, is William R. Hearst. The others, the call says, they believe will be their friends if there is unity of purpose and action.

Want All to Take Action

The call, as issued by the Long Island association, is as follows:

"The newspaper trade at the present moment is in a worse condition than any other trade.

"Tradesmen and mechanics alike are getting more for their services, in proportion to the value of the dollar, which is worth fifty cents in purchasing power, according to the latest figures.

"W. R. Hearst says that a newsdealer, who is getting the pennies for him and is circulating his sheets, has not even the moral right to ask for a fair compensation for the work he performs from 4 A. M. till about midnight every day in the year and in all kinds of weather. It is not essential to relate here all the abuses, moral as well as material, that are heaped on the newsdealers by the above-named publisher and his adjutants, because every one of us knows them only too well.

"Besides there are other subjects of grave importance to us which ought to be discussed from every angle. Also to find an antidote for a chronic disease which is spreading its germs in the trade unchecked.

"One Outspoken Friend"

"We have one outspoken friend and one enemy among the New York publishers, and we believe that with unity of purpose and consequent action we could turn all the New York City publishers but one for our friends.

"Your president, or secretary, or both, are invited to participate in a convention of all the newsdealers' organizations of Greater New York and vicinity, to be held on Thursday, September 5, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at the Standard Hotel, 274 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

"Very truly yours,

"J. HIRSH, President."

"I. LANDAU, Secretary."

The Long Island dealers are not the only ones who propose to find out where they stand. Acting for himself and other newsdealers whom Hearst's friends in the city administration sought to intimidate by placing stands in choice locations hitherto barred to them, Henry Gandino, a sixteen-year-old "newsie," yesterday took possession of a stand in the Municipal Building and did business without any interference.

The stand, with others, had been in place over a week. It was a constant threat to the dealers' friends that some favored one would be given it to take the business that less favored ones have had, in the event of their further defiance of Hearst and his agents. At it the boy did a land office business.

"These stands," said he in explaining his action, "were put here to frighten us boys. Nobody is using them. The authorities even told us that they were in the way and nobody would be allowed to use them. I need to make a living and as long as the stand is here I see no reason why I shouldn't use it. The 'Journal' people were going to use it if we stopped selling their papers.

"If the 'cops' arrest men or order me away I'm going to ask them why the stands are here, anyhow, and they'll have to admit that they put them here to help the 'Journal' people break our strike.

A temporary permit for the location used by Gandino yesterday had been given to the Publishers' Association, according to an official of the Depart-

## The Tribune's Position

The newsdealers of Greater New York declared war on the Hearst papers for economic and patriotic reasons. All the members of the Publishers' Association, except THE TRIBUNE, resolved to treat this action on the part of the newsdealers as an illegal boycott and agreed to support Hearst by refusing to sell their papers to any dealer who stopped buying the Hearst papers.

THE TRIBUNE, acting alone, announced that it would sell to all newsdealers alike, without discrimination.

Thereupon the Publishers' Association notified the American News Company not to deliver THE TRIBUNE to anti-Hearst newsdealers.

The American News Company is a monopoly and absolutely controls the distribution of morning papers. It refused to deliver TRIBUNES to newsdealers who would not sell Hearst papers. That was equivalent to taking control of THE TRIBUNE'S circulation and policy out of THE TRIBUNE'S hands.

THE TRIBUNE, acting alone, then decided to meet the newsdealers' demand for papers at \$1.20 per hundred instead of \$1.40.

When this was announced the American News Company refused to deliver TRIBUNES at all to any newsdealer except at the old Publishers' Association price of \$1.40 per hundred.

That is to say, the American News Company, acting under instructions from the Publishers' Association, undertook not only to control THE TRIBUNE'S circulation, but to dictate the price at which it should be sold to newsdealers.

THE TRIBUNE will now organize its own delivery system, and its price to the newsdealers will be, as announced, \$1.20 per hundred.

## Skip-Stop to Save 1,500,000 Tons of U. S. Coal in Year

### Garfield Recommends City Boards to Manage New Car Systems

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. With the expected nation-wide adoption of the skip-stop system on street railways on September 15 the fuel administration thinks that coal used for the development of electric current will be saved at a rate of about 1,500,000 net tons annually.

The value of the skip-stop system as a fuel conservator rests on the fact, the fuel administration states, that the power for starting a car must be three times as great as that required to run it a block. A large percentage of the electric current required for operating streetcars, it is said, is consumed in making frequent stops. The skip-stop system in Brooklyn, Washington, Chicago, Detroit and Minneapolis has saved, it is estimated, about 500,000 tons of coal.

Before the skip-stop system goes into effect generally the fuel administration suggests a board of five members be selected, two representing the city, two the railway and the fifth the fuel administration. The city members would obtain the views of the Police and Fire departments regarding dangerous points of traffic. The duty of this board would be to choose the car stops and see that instructions regarding marking, advertising and general policy be carried out, that the public may be given the best service with maximum fuel economy.

The skip-stop system does not contemplate putting stops far apart. The administration has asked that the board be not more than eight stops a mile in business districts, six stops a mile in residential districts and four stops in open country.

Mayors and others in authority are urged to have ordinances passed to keep vehicles off car tracks. In this way traffic will be accelerated.

The Fuel Administration asks also that the railway and city authorities make every effort to eliminate all car stops up hill and around curves. Municipal authorities are urged to reduce the number of stops by the interurban cars, especially in city limits.

Heard From City Hall

"A few days ago somebody ordered me to go up to City Hall about the license. I guess the 'Journal' people thought they saw a chance to get John's license. Well, I went up and told the officials that John had been keeping the old lady and children, and that he asked me to run the stand for him till he returned. I promised him I would do this no matter what happened, because John thought, well, he felt that the Huns might get a shot in on him and he'd need this to live on.

"Well, I told them, too, that John had trouble with 'The Journal' people and that he dared any of them to deprive him of his livelihood. Well, they said, 'You better go back and take care of that stand and see that the old aunt and the two children get some money.'

## The Watch on the Rhine is beginning to sit up and take notice.

He was a marine who had been badly gassed during the attack on Chateau Thierry. He lay in the field hospital, suffering horribly, yet uttering no sound. But presently the nurse could see that something was worrying him. Finally he became so restless that she summoned a surgeon.

"Better rest and find out what he wants," he directed. "Poor devil, he may want to leave a last message for his people. There's a good chance that he won't pull through."

Over him the nurse bent, ears attuned for some compelling dying sentiment.

"Say," the ghostly whisper came slowly from wounded lips. "Say, do you get a wound stripe just for being gassed?"

"Drop in on me whenever you are in town," a certain artist recently said to a friend, a writer, now in government service in Washington.

When the writer came to New York for a fortnight he "dropped in" at most every evening for six months, but at dinner time and he made other calls besides. At last he returned to the capital. The much taxed host said no word, but went out and bought a service flag, which is still displayed from a window of his studio in Sixty-seventh Street.

"Bill!" Quigley, the veteran Battery boatman, was furious a few days ago when his boat was missing from the Battery basin. It was the third boat that was stolen within six months, but he got little satisfaction from the military authorities who he complained that soldiers had taken his boats to get back to Governor's Island when they had overstayed leave.

At last, however, the man who had taken his boat was found by the police and the boatman was more than anxious to get satisfaction in the civil courts. He pictured the culprit as a big, burly fellow who had little regard for civilians or their property, and he was prepared to demand his pound of flesh of the court.

When the prisoner appeared in court Bill's soft heart melted. He had not seen the man until that moment.

"If it please the court," faltered Bill, "I'd like to withdraw the complaint and let the prisoner go."

"Why?" asked the magistrate. "The evidence is sufficient for me to hold him."

"That's all right," said the boatman, "but he's only a slip of a lad scarcely twenty. I'd rather see him sent to the penitentiary than punish a young American soldier like him."

The charge was withdrawn, and since then Quigley's boats have been left religiously alone.

# The Great Rent Feud

## The West Side Has Everything in Rent Boosts From Zero to 50 Per Cent

### By Kenneth Macgowan Thirteenth Article

THE rent feud in Harlem may be complicated, ramified and devious. But it is tit-tat-to to the West Side.

The West Side adds two considerable problems—leases and service.

Leases are always a sign of high rentals to begin with and high raises on top of that.

Service means increased expenses for the landlord on a smaller proportion of invested capital. Or else the curtailing of service, and consequent annoyance for the tenant.

And below the great apartment houses of the West Side, with high rents, high raises and high service, there are houses of a grade similar to those in many parts of The Bronx and of Harlem in which many tenants are receiving far more consideration than in any other part of town.

### New Angles in the Lease Problem

Starting with the lease question—leases of at least a year have always distinguished the West Side. Leases of two and three years have been common in the best grades of apartments. War time prices—for coal, service, mortgages, taxes and, therefore, for rents—have produced curious results.

Some landlords who have only insisted on one year leases are now insisting on two. They are afraid the war may stop suddenly, and they want to "consolidate their gains."

Some landlords who have always insisted on long leases are now calling for a year only. Some who used to give yearly leases won't give any now. These people believe that the war may last a long time, and they want to be in a position to raise the rent as conditions permit or warrant.

The result of long leases on the West Side has been that many landlords whose maintenance expenses have increased are unable to increase rents on all their apartments equally. Many leases have a year or two more to run. The tendency of the landlord, faced with that situation, is to boost the rents proportionately higher on the apartments with expiring leases.

### Big Jumps for Big Rents

Some of the resulting increases are staggering. On Park Avenue apartments that used to rent for \$2,300 have been boosted to \$3,500, on long leases.

On Riverside Drive, near 114th Street, rents in a house of almost this grade have advanced one-third; but on West Seventy-ninth Street apartments formerly at \$1,800 a year are now \$2,000—considerably under the average per cent of increase in Harlem or The Bronx.

Further north, on West 157th Street, there are instances of monthly rents increased from \$55 to \$62.50, side by side with 30, 40 and 50 per cent advances in the cases of new tenants.

On West 176th Street, where rents were raised last fall as well as this, jumps have been made from \$43 to \$48 to \$65. On West Ninety-fifth Street two jumps have taken apartments from \$45 to \$62.50 to \$65. A tenant on West Fifty-fourth Street complains of a raise from \$900 a year to \$950, to \$1,000, and now to \$1,100, all in the past two years.

Back toward Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue, especially out above 168th Street, the rents have generally taken the \$2, \$3 and \$4 skips of The Bronx, averaging perhaps 15 per cent. The rents in others, at least in the case of old tenants, have not been increased at all.

The unusual gouging that is being done on the West Side seems to be largely in the unusual and very expensive apartments. It is the result of an even smaller proportion of vacancies than in other styles of houses elsewhere. One of the biggest agents for this type of housing frankly states that his firm is getting every cent out of these properties that it can squeeze. If that is profiteering, he says, the answer is that the tenants were profiteering, too.

Other agents admit 15 per cent increases in a more general line of flats. Some say that they are only advancing rents 8 per cent. Some claim no advances at all.

There is enough latitude in the long stretches of the West Side to accommodate these claims and to justify them.

### Here's a House for the Tenants' League

Here is an interesting bit of evidence on the diversity of the rent feud over by the Hudson. It impinges on the failure of the Tenants' League to find any landlord in Harlem or The Bronx who feels the pinch of the increase in taxes and maintenance enough to lease his house to the league at a guaranteed rental of 5, 6 or even 10 per cent.

Mr. Kenneth Macgowan.

Dear Sir: In answer to your Article Four in The Tribune of August 22, will say that I am the owner of a thirteen-family house with two stores. The apartments are four rooms and bath and the location below 145th Street, on the West Side, and I find it necessary to increase my rents, and if Mrs. Mardfin does not think I am justified she can have the house by paying me three hundred and sixty (\$360.00) per annum, and the taxes, etc., and possibly she can run the house without increasing the rent of the tenants.

If interested will send you further information. Yours truly,

W. F. KNICKMANN.

## Shoes and Ships And Sealing Wax

BALLAD

He was a genial citizen, and yet his eyes were red With tears of parting and with anger, too. He'd come to tell his wife goodbye, "I know it's hard," he said, "But still there's nothing else that I can do."

For you won't leave the effete East, despite the way they treat you And I won't stand these orders the administrators give.

If ever you should change your mind, Just send me word, I'll meet you In that gas-filled, coalful Western clime, where they still let you live."

Chorus

"I've a longing in my soul For a land where gas and coal Are free, for days grow chill and times are grippy. The government seems fond Of folks who live beyond The waters of the rolling Mississippi.

East of the Mississippi, they won't let us ride on Sundays So I've got our dear old driver, just to pay my carfare West. For something tells me soon again we'll have some coalless Mondays Everywhere but in that region that the government has blessed. It's Westward Ho I'm going, for I'll here no longer dally. I never thought 'twould happen, but, by gosh, it's come to pass; I'm going to pitch my tent beyond the Mississippi Valley.

Where I can buy the coal I want and likewise Sunday gas.

Chorus

"I am going far away To a better land to-day Where coalless, gasless times won't drive me dippy For administrators' orders Never cross the happy borders Of that land beyond the rolling Mississippi."

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